THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1792. [N° 1596.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

"*A larger scene of action is display'd.*" DRYDEN.

Mr. BARBER,

AS your paper can be of very little service to the public, if it be *filled* with *personal* debate, and as the animadversions on my publication have surprisingly increased, it is feared they will in a short time occupy every page, and leave no room for historical, political or commercial information—This consideration has determined me to take no notice of whatever may be urged against any *future* number of the Collection.

My intention in publishing these numbers, agreeably to their introduction to the public, was to diffuse a beneficial influence by inculcating the pure principles of virtue, to give the mind just ideas of whatever is worthy, and by numerous examples from the antients and moderns to endeavour to persuade my readers to a gentleness of manners, to a rational piety founded on gratitude for what our Divine Benefactor hath *already done* for us, to the government of the passions, and to impress a manly sense of what is truly honorable. At the same time that I endeavoured to promulgate consistency and truth, I also wished to eradicate the prejudices of a bigoted education, to point out the absurdity of an implicit adherence to traditions, to inculcate charity as the essential point in the Christian system, and to maintain the idea of divine impartiality by embracing the sentiment of the apostle, that "God is no respecter of persons." But as the multitude who are yet entangled with the yoke of bondage, whose feable intellects are involved in the gloom of superstition, who swallow the most palpable absurdity, without examination, are contrary to me, I stand prepared for censure, and am not afraid of their utmost enmity, for it is not in their power to disappoint me, because my expectations are suited to their candour and clemency.

Having premised thus much—to A, B, C, I shall make this concession (although his brother in the spirit has accused me of obstinacy) that the epithet of wasp was injudiciously applied, unless there be a species of them destitute of a sting; the other it is probable was adopted with more propriety, for saith the poet,

"*A wasp stinks the most, and vaunt of it the fellow.*"

Of D, E, F, I am sorry to think, that because he is blinded by spiritual pride he should be so unkind as to wish me to shut my eyes and sink in the mire of superstition with him; were he influenced by the spirit of the apostle, he would entreat me to "stand fast in my liberty." Were I in this predicament of darkness I *could* not assert that the Deity is no respecter of persons, although it may be found in the supreme rule of human conduct, I could not in conscience believe (altho' it is asserted in scripture and irresragably evident to *my* senses) that the "best of men is as a brier, the most upright sharper than a thorn hedge," nor with the prophet, "that every brother will utterly supplant, and every neighbour will walk with slanderers," nor should I dare to think that among the *reformed*, as they would be thought, there is envying, strife, contention, backbiting, whispering, uncharitableness, revenge, covetousness, with every evil work and disposition; and yet these very persons, like the kings of bedlam, imagine their filthy rags a purple robe, and their heap of straw a throne, and are very angry with all who will not humour their vain conceit.

As to the zealous asserters of this doctrine of distinction, in opposition to the complete salvation by Jesus Christ, we know what He says of them; "that they lay heavy burdens on mens' shoulders, which they *themselves* will not touch with one of their fingers," and the apostle says, "Neither they *themselves* keep the law, but desire to have *you* circumcised, that they may glory in *your* flesh."

But of those whose tempers and actions beam the mild radiance of charity I have no need to be afraid, however zealous they may be, for as mercy and compassion are none of the least prevalent in the composition of true piety, their precious balms can never break my head.

To the skunk of exquisite sensibility who has brought up the rear of this triumvirate, I would observe, that his animadversions evidence Satan not only very busy in rebuking sin, but Satan propagating holiness also, as a doing evil that good may come."

I will inform him that I am a firm believer in the doctrine of repentance, and in good works, but rely on the command that repentance and remission of sins should be preached in the name of the *mediator*, among all nations. But according to his conception, I suppose Christ is to merit and procure justification and eternal salvation for us by our *own* repentance, which answers to this proposition; Christ died that we might be saved by our obedience to the *law*. But I must tell him this is not a new exposition, his forefathers the Pharisees have made it long before him. I have often heard it, and as often rejected it for its impropriety and folly. Its absurdity would appear more glaring when applied to the case of infants which on another opportunity I may attempt to illustrate.

I am also a firm believer in, and a sincere admirer of, good works; the works of beneficence to one another, according to the apostle, that they who have believed in God, "should be careful to maintain good works, these things are good and profitable unto men," and again, "let ours also learn to maintain good works for necessary uses." Also saith Job, "thy wickedness may hurt a man, as thou art, and thy righteousness may profit the son of man." That *bread* is profitable to the hungry, *drink* to the thirsty, *clothes* to the naked, and *honesty* in all your dealings, unto such with whom you are concerned; that it is profitable thus mutually to bless each other, is not to be doubted, profitable to the receiver, and profitable to the giver, as it entitles him to the respect and esteem of his fellow-creatures: But let us not mistake the apostle's meaning, and imagine them profitable unto us, with God, to our acceptance with him; this would be to renounce the Lord who bought us, to pretend that we have whereof we may boast, even before God; and thus believing a lie, fall into the strong delusion.

And now I think I have noticed every charge of my adversaries, and have endeavoured to shew them that I am not the person they reproach, as I am free from their imputations; they therefore must revile an imaginary being, and perhaps may be in love with what I really am. I shall therefore conclude with the fable of Boccalini's traveller, who was so pestered with the noise of grasshoppers in his ears that he alighted from his horse in great wrath to kill them all. This, says the author, was troubling himself to no purpose; had he pursued his journey, without taking any notice of them, the troublesome insects would have died of themselves in a very few weeks, and he would have suffered nothing from them. The author's observation I shall endeavour to apply to myself, in my future proceedings; and will therefore bid this gentleman, or these gentlemen, farewell Z.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

To E P I.

I KNOW it is an adage amongst us, that the truth is not to be spoken at all times—I am sensible there is no end to quibbles nor arguments—for which purpose I do not wish to contend—but if the news paper is a suitable place to detect any Religion that consists in dangerous errors, I presume it is also to establish that which is founded on Truth—and if you had treated the Religious Societies, which frequently meet at the Court House to worship God according to the dictates of their conscience, with as much delicacy as you have me, in modestly denying my request, I should not have put you to the blush in inquiring of you your creed; but let me ask you, does it not have something of the Pharisee in it? who says, stand by for I am more holy than thou, or in other words, God I thank thee, I am not as other men are, &c. nor so wicked as they that preach at the Court-House, nor those that hear them—but as you did begin your answer to me in a compliment, so let me also in return finish this reply.—*I do not despise you.* AN INQUIRER FOR TRUTH.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, November 2.

On Monday arrived in the Delaware, the Ship Neill Malcom Capt. Gill, from London. He sailed from the Downs the 5th, and from Torbay the 14th of September. By Capt. Gill we have the following Intelligence.——

LONDON, September 8.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 3.

"THE rapid progress of the Duke of Brunswick's army, was the cause of a dreadful insurrection which happened yesterday. On Saturday night at 11 o'clock, two couriers arrived here from Verdun; the despatches by whom were immediately forwarded to the National Assembly. The despatches were from the members of the Definitive Council (composed of members of the National Assembly,) who were in the neighbourhood of Verdun, which place they state to have been summoned to surrender by the Duke of Brunswick. I have been fortunately able to obtain a copy of the Duke's letter to the garrison on this business. It is nearly as follows:

"The Duke of Brunswick, in the name of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties, summons the town of Verdun to open its gates to the armies of their Majesties. The troops and inhabitants of this town, if they refuse, must be responsible for the misfortunes brought upon them by military operations, which will be carried on with the utmost rigour, to reduce the place under the obedience of his Most Christian Majesty, its lawful Sovereign. The inhabitants may rest assured of the protection of their Imperial and Prussian Majesties and of the brothers of his Most Christian Majesty, if they obey the summons."

"A Council of War was immediately called to answer the summons, and it was determined to hold out to the last moment.

"Yesterday morning the Commissioners of the Community assembled, and M. Rugemin, their president, stated upon the authority of the Ministers, that the combined armies had advanced as far as Verdun, which could not withstand their power for more than eight days. Means were taken to prevent the circulation of this intelligence during the time of their deliberation, and they did not long hesitate upon pronouncing a decree and preparing a proclamation upon the subject. The decree, which was reported to the National Assembly, and approved by them, ordered the barriers to be shut, authorised the seizure of all horses for military service, the disarming all suspected persons, and directed the citizens to hold themselves ready for marching at the first notice. The proclamation invited them to meet in the Champ de Mars, that 60,000 men might be immediately raised for the service of the country.

"The Commissioners went to the sections exhorting the people to attend this meeting, and to enrol themselves for marching. Alarm guns were fired as a signal for shutting the barriers, the tocsin was sounded, and the general was beaten. The Champ-de-Mars was presently filled. The enrolment was proceeding with the happiest spirit, when it was suggested among the populace, that it was unsafe to leave their enemies not watched in the metropolis; and that the necessity of an immediate march demanded the slaughter of those who might desolate the capital during their absence.

"At this interval, news arrived that a body of 4000 French, detached by Dumorier to the assistance of Verdun (a strong town 160 miles East of Paris) had been defeated, and obliged to retreat. This raised the fury of the people to its utmost height. It was proposed to cut the throats of every traitor.

"The people flew to the convent of the Carmelites, where the refractory Priests of Paris were confined, and without mercy, the Cardinal du Rochefoucald, and about 130 priests were massacred. From this they hurried to the Abbey, where every man and woman, confined under suspicion of crimes against the nation, were also murdered. We cannot with certainty enumerate the names of the victims.—It is too certain, that all the Queen's ladies, Madame Lambale, Madame de Tarrette, &c. with M. Montmorin, M. D'Aftry, and others, to the number of hundreds, fell under the pikes of the enraged populace.

"In vain did the Assembly interpose its feeble power. Montmorin was slaughtered between two of the Commissioners that were sent to stem their fury—and we hear but of one man who escaped the carnage. M. Siccard, the Master of an Academy for instructing the deaf and the dumb, and who was saved by the active friendship of M. Montret.

"Another very shocking spectacle was exhibited this morning. Twenty priests, anxious to escape, presented themselves at one of the barriers to pass. They were asked for their passport. The priests not having any, evaded to give an answer. A mob assembled in the mean time, and they were every man cut to pieces.

"From the prisons the populace proceeded to the houses of suspected persons, and, wherever they found depots of arms, or any papers that discovered a correspondence with the Emigrants, they slaughtered the owners. This horrid scene continued till day-light, and here is no certainty of its having entirely ceased. Great quantities of arms are said to have been found, with which the people will immediately march towards Verdun.—Couriers are sent off to all the departments, directing the alarm bells to be rung throughout France that all the citizens may appear before the enemy.

"The Assembly have passed the following decree—Let twelve Commissioners from the National Assembly be employed every day in the fortifications of Paris; let them moisten the soldiers intrenchments with the sweat of their brow, and let the whole Assembly dig a pit for the enemies of their country.

"A body of 50,000 men are to march with all speed from Paris to Chalons; they are to march in different bodies, and to unite at Chalons."

The most moderate accounts state the slain, in the late tumults at Paris, to be 4000—the highest call them 7000.—On Monday at 12 o'clock the tumult continued with little diminution.—The National Assembly, the public offices, the treasury, during all these horrors, were unviolated.

Amidst these horrors, the only pleasing reflection is, that when this shocking news left Paris, the Temple,

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Mr. BARBER,

AS your paper can be of very little service to the public, if it be *filled* with *perſonal* debate, and as the animadverſions on my publication have ſurpriſingly increaſed, it is feared they will in a ſhort time occupy every page, and leave no room for hiſtorical, political or commercial information—This conſideration has determined me to take no notice of whatever may be urged againſt any *future* number of the Collection.

My intention in publiſhing theſe numbers, agreeably to their introduction to the public, was to diffuſe a beneficial influence by inculcating the pure principles of virtue, to give the mind juſt ideas of whatever is worthy, and by numerous examples from the antients and moderns to endeavour to perſuade my readers to a gentleneſs of manners, to a rational piety founded on gratitude for what our Divine Benefactor hath *already done* for us, to the government of the paſſions, and to impreſs a manly ſenſe of what is truly honorable. At the ſame time that I endeavoured to promulgate conſiſtency and truth, I alſo wiſhed to eradicate the prejudices of a bigoted education, to point out the abſurdity of an implicit adherence to traditions, to inculcate charity as the eſſential point in the Chriſtian ſyſtem, and to maintain the idea of divine impartiality by embracing the ſentiment of the apoſtle, that "God is no reſpecter of perſons." But as the multitude who are yet entangled with the yoke of bondage, whoſe fable intellects are involved in the gloom of ſuperſtition, who ſwallow the moſt palpable abſurdity, without examination, are contrary to me, I ſtand prepared for cenſure, and am not afraid of their utmoſt enmity, for it is not in their power to diſappoint me, becauſe my expectations are ſuited to their candour and clemency.

Having premiſed thus much—to A, B, C, I ſhall make this conceſſion (although his brother in the ſpirit has accuſed me of obſtinacy) that the epithet of waſp was injudiciouſly applied, unleſs there be a ſpecies of them deſtitute of a ſting; the other it is probable was adopted with more propriety, for ſaith the poet,

"*A worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow.*"

Of D, E, F, I am ſorry to think, that becauſe he is blinded by ſpiritual pride he ſhould be ſo unkind as to wiſh me to ſhut my eyes and ſink in the mire of ſuperſtition with him; were he influenced by the ſpirit of the apoſtle, he would entreat me to "ſtand faſt in my liberty." Were I in this predicament of darkneſs I *could* not aſſert that the Deity is no reſpecter of perſons, although it may be found in the ſupreme rule of human conduct, I could not in conſcience believe (altho' it is aſſerted in ſcripture and irreſragably evident to my ſenſes) that the "beſt of men is as a briar, the moſt upright ſharper than a thorn hedge," nor with the prophet, "that every brother will utterly ſupplant, and every neighbour will walk with ſlanderers," nor ſhould I dare to think that among the *reformed*, as they would be thought, there is envying, ſtrife, contention, backbiting, whiſpering, uncharitableneſs, revenge, covetouſneſs, with every evil work and diſpoſition; and yet theſe very perſons, like the kings of bedlam, imagine their filthy rags a purple robe, and their heap of ſtraw a throne, and are very angry with all who will not humour their vain conceit.

As to the zealous aſſerters of this doctrine of diſtinction, in oppoſition to the complete ſalvation by Jeſus Chriſt, we know what HE ſays of them; "that they lay heavy burdens on mens' ſhoulders, which they *themſelves* will not touch with one of their fingers," and the apoſtle ſays, "Neither they *themſelves* keep the law, but deſire to have *you* circumciſed, that they may glory in *your* fleſh."

But of thoſe whoſe tempers and actions beam the mild radiance of charity I have no need to be afraid, however zealous they may be, for as mercy and compaſſion are none of the leaſt prevalent in the compoſition of true piety, their precious balms can never break my head.

To the ſkunk of exquiſite ſenſibility who has brought up the rear of this triumvirate, I would obſerve, that his animadverſions evidence Satan not only very buſy in rebuking ſin, but Satan propagating holineſs alſo, "a doing evil that good may come."

I will inform him that I am a firm believer in the doctrine of repentance, and in good works, but rely on the command that repentance and remiſſion of ſins ſhould be preached in the name of the *mediator*, among all nations. But according to his conception, I ſuppoſe Chriſt is to merit and procure juſtification and eternal ſalvation for us by our *own* repentance, which anſwers to this propoſition; Chriſt died that we might be ſaved by our obedience to the *law*. But I muſt tell him this is not a new expoſition, his forefathers the Phariſees have made it long before him. I have often heard it, and as often rejected it for its impropriety and folly. Its abſurdity would appear more glaring when applied to the caſe of infants which on another opportunity I may attempt to illuſtrate.

I am alſo a firm believer in, and a ſincere admirer of, good works; the works of beneficence to one another, according to the apoſtle, that they who have believed in God, "ſhould be careful to maintain good works, theſe things are good and profitable unto men," and again, "let ours alſo learn to maintain good works for neceſſary uſes." Alſo ſaith Job, "thy wickedneſs may hurt a man, as thou art, and thy righteouſneſs may profit the ſon of man." That *bread* is profitable to the hungry, *drink* to the thirſty, *clothes* to the naked, and *honeſty* in all your dealings, unto ſuch with whom you are concerned; that it is profitable thus mutually to bleſs each other, is not to be doubted, profitable to the receiver, and profitable to the giver, as it entitles him to the reſpect and eſteem of his fellow-creatures: But let us not miſtake the apoſtle's meaning, and imagine them profitable unto us, with God, to our acceptance with him; this would be to renounce the Lord who bought us, to pretend that we have whereof we may boaſt, even before God; and thus believing a lie, fall into the ſtrong deluſion.

And now I think I have noticed every charge of my adverſaries, and have endeavoured to ſhew them that I am not the perſon they reproach, as I am free from their imputations; they therefore muſt revile an imaginary being, and perhaps may be in love with what I really am. I ſhall therefore conclude with the fable of Boccalini's traveller, who was ſo peſtered with the noiſe of graſhoppers in his ears that he alighted from his horſe in great wrath to kill them all. This, ſays the author, was troubling himſelf to no purpoſe; had he purſued his journey, without taking any notice of them, the troubleſome inſects would have died of themſelves in a very few weeks, and he would have ſuffered nothing from them. The author's obſervation I ſhall endeavour to apply to myſelf, in my future proceedings; and will therefore bid this gentleman, or theſe gentlemen, farewell! Z.

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"The Duke of Brunſwick, in the name of their Imperial and Pruſſian Majeſties, ſummons the town of Verdun to open its gates to the armies of their Majeſties. The troops and inhabitants of this town, if they refuſe, muſt be reſponſible for the misfortunes brought upon them by military operations, which will be carried on with the utmoſt rigour, to reduce the place under the obedience of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, its lawful Sovereign. The inhabitants may reſt aſſured of the protection of their Imperial and Pruſſian Majeſties and of the brothers of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, if they obey the ſummons."

"A Council of War was immediately called to anſwer the ſummons, and it was determined to hold out to the laſt moment.

"Yeſterday morning the Commiſſioners of the Community aſſembled, and M. Rugemin, their preſident, ſtated upon the authority of the Miniſters, that the combined armies had advanced as far as Verdun, which could not withſtand their power for more than eight days. Means were taken to prevent the circulation of this intelligence during the time of their deliberation, and they did not long heſitate upon pronouncing a decree and preparing a proclamation upon the ſubject. The decree, which was reported to the National Aſſembly, and approved by them, ordered the barriers to be ſhut, authoriſed the ſeizure of all horſes for military ſervice, the diſarming all ſuſpected perſons, and directed the citizens to hold themſelves ready for marching at the firſt notice. The proclamation invited them to meet in the Champ de Mars, that 60,000 men might be immediately raiſed for the ſervice of the country.

"The Commiſſioners went to the ſections exhorting the people to attend this meeting, and to enrol themſelves for marching. Alarm guns were fired as a ſignal for ſhutting the barriers, the tocſin was ſounded, and the general was beaten. The Champ-de-Mars was preſently filled. The enrolment was proceeding with the happieſt ſpirit, when it was ſuggeſted among the populace, that it was unſafe to leave their enemies not watched in the metropolis; and that the neceſſity of an immediate march demanded the ſlaughter of thoſe who might deſolate the capital during their abſence.

"At this interval, news arrived that a body of 4000 French, detached by Dumorier to the aſſiſtance of Verdun (a ſtrong town 160 miles Eaſt of Paris) had been defeated, and obliged to retreat. This raiſed the fury of the people to its utmoſt height. It was propoſed to cut the throats of every traitor.

"The people flew to the convent of the Carmelites, where the refractory Prieſts of Paris were confined, and without mercy, the Cardinal du Rochefoucald, and about 130 prieſts were maſſacred. From this they hurried to the Abbey, where every man and woman, confined under ſuſpicion of crimes againſt the nation, were alſo murdered. We cannot with certainty enumerate the names of the victims.—It is too certain, that all the Queen's ladies, Madame Lambale, Madame de Tarrantee, &c. with M. Montmorin, M. D'Aſtry, and others, to the number of hundreds, fell under the pikes of the enraged populace.

"In vain did the Aſſembly interpoſe its feeble power. Montmorin was ſlaughtered between two of the Commiſſioners that were ſent to ſtem their fury—and we hear but of one man who eſcaped the carnage. M. Siccard, the Maſter of an Academy for inſtructing the deaf and the dumb, and who was ſaved by the active friendſhip of M. Montret.

"Another very ſhocking ſpectacle was exhibited this morning. Twenty prieſts, anxious to eſcape, preſented themſelves at one of the barriers to paſs. They were aſked for their paſſport. The prieſts not having any, evaded to give an anſwer. A mob aſſembled in the mean time, and they were every man cut to pieces.

"From the priſons the populace proceeded to the houſes of ſuſpected perſons, and, wherever they found depots of arms, or any papers that diſcovered a correſpondence with the Emigrants, they ſlaughtered the owners. This horrid ſcene continued till day-light, and here is no certainty of its having entirely ceaſed. Great quantities of arms are ſaid to have been found, with which the people will immediately march towards Verdun.—Couriers are ſent off to all the departments, directing the alarm bells to be rung throughout France that all the citizens may appear before the enemy.

"The Aſſembly have paſſed the following decree—Let twelve Commiſſioners from the National Aſſembly be employed every day in the fortifications of Paris; let them moiſten the ſoldiers intrenchments with the ſweat of their brow, and let the whole Aſſembly dig a pit for the enemies of their country.

"A body of 50,000 men are to march with all ſpeed from Paris to Chalons; they are to march in different bodies, and to unite at Chalons."

The moſt moderate accounts ſtate the ſlain, in the late tumults at Paris, to be 4000—the higheſt call them 7000.—On Monday at 12 o'clock the tumult continued with little diminution.—The National Aſſembly, the public offices, the treaſury, during all theſe horrors, were unviolated.

Amidſt theſe horrors, the only pleaſing reflection is, that when this ſhocking news left Paris, the Temple,

the residence of the Royal Family, was unattacked, and from the strong guard placed there by the Municipality, it was hoped it would remain in safety.

M. la Fayette set out on the 30th ult. from Bruffels for Luxemburgh, by order of the Duke of Brunfwick.

As yet, no other irruption has been made into France, than that by the Duke of Brunfwick. Landau and Fort Louis, fupported by the army of M. Biron, keeps the Prince of Hohenloe in awe; and M. Dumouriez covers the Northern frontiers; 10,000 men from M. Biron's army have joined M. Kellerman and 15,000 others will follow the Duke of Brunfwick.

A gentleman who left Paris on Sunday evening, gives the following particulars of the deftruction of the Irifh Colleges of that City.

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This declaration, dated at Rochefort, the 19th of Auguft, and figned by M. la Fayette and the officers who accompanied him, is conffidered as fufficient to deftroy the calumny of thofe who defcribe that general, and the officers attached to him, as enemies to their country on a fecret correfpondence with the emigrants, and the powers who countenance and fupport the emigration.

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The mail confirms the report of the fuccefsful fortie made by the French from Thionville. It fays—"the befieged difplay not merely firmnefs, but thinking themfelves out of all danger of being taken, they infult the befiegers, and approach even fo near, as particularly to direct their mufquetry againft the camp of the Emigrant French, which is in the centre of the allies. The fon of the Count d'Artois was very near being killed by a cannon fhot; a perfon was killed by his fide. The artillery is played with great effect. The Auftrians have chiefly exerted themfelves to lay the town in afhes, inftead of attacking it by a regular fiege."

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NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Yefterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. the National Convention met in the Palace of the Thuillaries. There were near 400 deputies aflembled, and of thefe 271 verified their powers. In confequence of which, they proceeded according to the decree, to conftitute and declare themfelves to be the *Convention Nationale*, which was accordingly done. They then proceeded to elect a Preffident, and M. PETHION was almoft unanimouffly named their firft Preffident. It was then refolved, to name a Deputation to repair to the Legiflative Aflembly, and to announce to them, that the Convention was organized. This will either take place to-day or to-morrow, upon which the Legiflature will break up. The day paffed with the utmoft tranquility.

This Convention is compofed of true friends to the "*Rights of Man*;" and the author himfelf, *Thomas Paine*, is of the number—as is alfo Dr. *Prieftley*.

CHARLESTON, November 2.

On Tuefday laft a great quantity of rain fell in this city, attended by very high wind. In the evening the wind increafed, and continued to blow with great violence the greateft part of the night. Conffiderable damage was done to the wharves and fhipping in the harbour: Several fmall buildings were unrooted and thrown down, and a number of fences levelled with the ground. Some of the inhabitants were apprehenfive of an inundation; but it being ebb tide, and the wind fhifting to the N. W. prevented that calamity.

PITTSBURGH, October 23.

A correfpondent thinks it no fmall difgrace to the police of this country, that a fuperior officer of government is obliged to come into it in difguife, as was the cafe lately with Mr. George Clymer, of Philadelphia, the Supervifor General of Excife for the State of Pennfylvania. Until he came to Bedford, to prevent any rumour of his approach, he paffed for General Knox, about to pay a vifit to the weftern poffs; which by the bye might not be amifs for the minifter of war, that he might the better underftand the geography of the country, if poffible; from Bedford, Mr. Clymer took the name of Mr. Smith, until he came to M'Dermett's in the Glades. There leaving his horfe for his fervant to bring on at his leifure, he himfelf mounted the fervant's horfe, and rode behind the portmanteau, as the waiter of M'Dermett, who accompanied him to Pittfburgh, underftanding him to be a paymafter coming in difguife with money to pay off the troops. On the journey, nothing material happened, fave at Cavaat's, where acting as a fervant, and rubbing down M'Dermett's horfe and his own, he was ill-treated by the hoftler who called him an ill-looking fellow, and faid he did not know how to rub down a horfe.

Arriving at Pittfburgh, and putting up at the fign of the Indian Queen (Andrew Watfon's) wearing a flouched hat, fo as to pafs for an ordinary perfon. The next morning by times went to Head Quarters, at the Quarter Maffer General's and ftaid till evening, when returning to the tavern, accompanied by the Commander in Chief to protect him with his prefence, fome officers being in the houfe after night, contrary to general orders, and it being whifpered that General Wayne was coming, a hurly burly, overturning chairs, &c. enfued, which the Supervifor miftaking for a banditti about to fally out upon him, retreated to Head Quarters. The next night he fent his horfes and changed his lodging to the Bear; but it tranfpiring that he was an excife officer, the landlord not thinking it fafe to entertain him, was obliged to give him a hint, and again he went to Head Quarters, until a fecret lodging was provided for him at Major Kirkpatricks, the brother in law of the deputy excife officer for this diftrict.

When an outage on the dignity of the United States is come to fuch a head as this, that a gentleman in the execution of his truft is reduced to fuch humiliating circumftances, it is high time to look about and afk, who governs, the rabble or the laws?

OCTOBER 20.

What has produced the prefent war with the Indians? Is it not the claim of the United States to the country weft of the Ohio? Cede this, and we have peace.—Shall it be faid, that the object of the forces raifed is the protection of thefe fettlements?—The fact is, that at the treaty of fort M'Intofh in the year 1784 the Commiffioners had faid, we relinquifh all claim beyond our former purchafe, and are fatisfied with the Ohio as a boundary, we fhould have had no war.

The contrary was the language—it was faid, that territory is ours; we claim it by conqueft, and you muft give it up, allowing you only a fmall corner as a hunting ground and fettlement, and a few goods as a bounty, not as a price.

Surveys and fettlements under the United States, of this territory, has been an inforcement of the claim, and has provoked the Indians, and has engaged them in continual war. The older fettlements have been the victims of this claim of the public. Shall it then be faid, that it is to protect the weftern country that the army is on foot? Let the Congrefs inftantly announce to the Indians a relinquifhment of claim to this territority, and we fhall afk no troops to protect us, we fhall have no trouble. But the Congrefs claim it; and have made, and wifh to make fales; and the frontiers muft bear the incurfions of the favages provoked on account of this; they muft be harraffed with militia fervice; taken from the labour of their farms at times unreafonable; and yet be told by uninformed perfons abroad, that they contribute nothing towards the expence of a war which is thus brought on them by the public. What? becaufe they do not fubmit to an excife; when by fubmitting to it, they would pay more than ten times their proportion of the revenue.

We have feen the Preffident's proclamation, which is all right; and he has feen ours; which is, that we will neither eat nor drink with an excife officer. Let the Preffident do his duty, and we will do ours. It is his to enforce; and it is ours to defeat. We hope to have no difference on the occafion, but each to carry his point if he can. We flatter ourfelves the power of opinion is ftronger than the laws; and when a tax is unequal, unjuft, unpopular, oppreffive, in a free government, it cannot exift long, to be carried into complete effect.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

Since the arrival of the new commiffioners and troops from France, the Negroes in many parts of St. Domingo, have returned to their obedience, and began to work on the plantations.—Their maffers, it is faid, now treat them with more humanity than formerly.

Part of the French troops, which lately arrived in the Weft-Indies from France, are now landed at St. Kitts; being driven away from Martinique, as ftated in a former paper, they arrived at St. Kitts in diftrefs, and afked for relief and protection, which were granted them.—After refufing to receive them, the Royalifts of Martinique fent two frigates to bring them back—thefe frigates arrived at St. Kitts, and demanded the troops of the Governor; who did not think proper to deliver them up—on which the frigates cut out the empty tranfports, and carried them off.

The Creek Indians have lately received two veffel loads of prefents from the United States, which were landed at Coldrain on the river St. Mary's. The prefents conffift of ploughs, hoes, and other implements of huſbandry. Another veffel, laden as above, was daily expected at the fame place; where the Creeks were to meet the Commiffioners, receive the prefents, and ratify the treaty. The running of the frontier line was to be left entirely to the Commiffioners.

We are informed, that feveral officers are about refigning their Commiffions in the army, as ſoon as their accounts, &c. can be fettled. What fhould lead to their refignation, at this critical period, is not for us to fay—time muft determine the cauſe. [*Ind. Gaz.*]

the residence of the Royal Family, was unattacked, and from the strong guard placed there by the Municipality, it was hoped it would remain in safety.

M. la Fayette set out on the 30th ult. from Bruffels for Luxemburgh, by order of the Duke of Brunfwick.

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When an outage on the dignity of the United States is come to ſuch a head as this, that a gentleman in the execution of his truſt is reduced to ſuch humiliating circumſtances, it is high time to look about and aſk, who governs, the rabble or the laws?

OCTOBER 20.

What has produced the preſent war with the Indians? Is it not the claim of the United States to the country weſt of the Ohio? Cede this, and we have peace.—Shall it be ſaid, that the object of the forces raiſed is the protection of theſe ſettlements?—The fact is, if at the treaty of fort M'Intoſh in the year 1784. the Commiſſioners had ſaid, we relinquiſh all claim beyond our former purchaſe, and are ſatisfied with the Ohio as a boundary, we ſhould have had no war.

The contrary was the language—it was ſaid, that territory is ours; we claim it by conqueſt, and you muſt give it up, allowing you only a ſmall corner as a hunting ground and ſettlement, and a few goods as a bounty, not as a price.

Surveys and ſettlements under the United States, of this territory, has been an inforcement of the claim, and has provoked the Indians, and has engaged them in continual war. The older ſettlements have been the victims of this claim of the public. Shall it then be ſaid, that it is to protect the weſtern country that the army is on foot? Let the Congreſs inſtantly announce to the Indians a relinquiſhment of claim to this territority, and we ſhall aſk no troops to protect us, we ſhall have no trouble. But the Congreſs claim it; and have made, and wiſh to make ſales; and the frontiers muſt bear the incurſions of the ſavages provoked on account of this; they muſt be harraſſed with militia ſervice; taken from the labour of their farms at times unreaſonable; and yet be told by uninformed perſons abroad, that they contribute nothing towards the expence of a war which is thus brought on them by the public. What? becauſe they do not ſubmit to an exciſe; when by ſubmitting to it, they would pay more than ten times their proportion of the revenue.

We have ſeen the Preſident's proclamation, which is all right; and he has ſeen ours; which is, that we will neither eat nor drink with an exciſe officer. Let the Preſident do his duty, and we will do ours. It is his to enforce; and it is ours to defeat. We hope to have no difference on the occaſion, but each to carry his point if he can. We flatter ourſelves the power of opinion is ſtronger than the laws; and when a tax is unequal, unjuſt, unpopular, oppreſſive, in a free government, it cannot exiſt long, to be carried into complete effect.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31.

Since the arrival of the new commiſſioners and troops from France, the Negroes in many parts of St. Domingo, have returned to their obedience, and began to work on the plantations.—Their maſters, it is ſaid, now treat them with more humanity than formerly.

Part of the French troops, which lately arrived in the Weſt-Indies from France, are now landed at St. Kitts; being driven away from Martinique, as ſtated in a former paper, they arrived at St. Kitts in diſtreſs, and aſked for relief and protection, which were granted them.—After refuſing to receive them, the Royaliſts of Martinique ſent two frigates to bring them back—theſe frigates arrived at St. Kitts, and demanded the troops of the Governor, who did not think proper to deliver them up—on which the frigates cut out the empty tranſports, and carried them off.

The Creek Indians have lately received two veſſel loads of preſents from the United States, which were landed at Coldrain on the river St. Mary's. The preſents conſiſt of ploughs, hoes, and other implements of huſbandry. Another veſſel, laden as above, was daily expected at the ſame place; where the Creeks were to meet the Commiſſioners, receive the preſents, and ratify the treaty. The running of the frontier line was to be left entirely to the Commiſſioners.

We are informed, that ſeveral officers are about reſigning their Commiſſions in the army, as ſoon as their accounts, &c. can be ſettled. What ſhould lead to their reſignation, at this critical period, is not for us to ſay—time muſt determine the cauſe. [*Ind. Gaz.*]

NEW-YORK, October 30.

A gentleman of this city, during the laſt court, gained *nine* law-ſuits: they were reſpecting the fulfilment of contracts in the ſpeculating way, to the amount of 90,000 dollars.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 8.

By Capt. Joſeph Phillips, who arrived here on Monday laſt, in 21 days from Cape Francois, we learn, that the Colonial Aſſemblies there are aboliſhed, and all public buſineſs done by twelve Commiſſioners, ſix of whom are white and ſix mulattoes; who are to continue to tranſact buſineſs till a new Aſſembly is choſen.—Times continue troubleſome—the Negroes burn all in their power—produce very ſcarce, except coffee.

BOSTON, November 12.

The Court of *Spain* has actually declared WAR againſt *France*.

There are above 40,000 French Emigrants in England, and the number increaſes hourly.

NEWPORT, November 12.

A South-Carolina Paper, of Nov. 1, juſt received, contains the following intereſting Information:—"A Gentleman who came Paſſenger on board the Schooner Nancy, Capt. Newton, in Nine Days from Martinique, informs us, that Two Veſſels had arrived there from Old France, one in 31 Days, and the other in 25 Days Paſſage; both of which brought correſponding Accounts to the following Purport:—That the French had been attacked by the combined Forces of Auſtria and Pruſſia, under the Command of the Duke of Brunſwick; and, although the French loſt about 9000 Men in the Conflict, they came off victorious, and were left in Poſſeſſion of 30 Pieces of Cannon.—Our Informant adds, that he ſaw the French European News-Papers, containing a full Recital of the above Intelligence."

His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Eſq; is re-elected Governor of the State of Vermont—and his Honour Peter Olcott, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor.

The Army under General Wayne had not gone down the River Ohio, from Pittſburgh, on the 4th of October, the Water being ſo low as to prevent their Paſſage.

John Taylor, Eſq; is elected a Senator to repreſent the State of Virginia in the Senate of the United States, in Room of the Hon. Richard Henry Lee, Eſquire, reſigned.

John Beatty, Jonathan Dayton, Abraham Clark, Elias Boudinot, and Lambert Cadwallader, Eſquires, are elected Repreſentatives of the State of New-Jerſey in the Congreſs of the United States.

His Excellency the Governor of Pennſylvania has iſſued a Proclamation, declaring W. Findley, F. A. Muhlenberg, D. Heiſter, W. Irvine, J. W. Kittery, T. Hartley, P. Muhlenberg, T. Fitzſimons, A. Gregg, J. Armſtrong, W. Montgomery, J. Smilie, and T. Scott, Eſquires, to have been duly elected and choſen Repreſentatives of that State in the Congreſs of the United States.

MARRIED.]—Mr. JOHN LANGLEY, jun. to Miſs BETSY BILLINGS, Daughter of Mr. Woodman Billings.

DIED]—At Lanſinburgh, in the State of New-York, Mrs. ELIZABETH BRENTON, aged 75, Relict of Mr. William Brenton, formerly of this Town.

—On Monday Morning laſt, Miſs NANCY FERGUSON, eldeſt Daughter of Mr. Adam Ferguſon, in the 17th Year of her Age.

Mr. BARBER,

I AM ſo far from agreeing with the Correſpondent in your laſt, *that the late occurrence at Briſtol is a proof of the liberality of mens' minds*, that I deſignate it a ſpecies of modern licentiouſneſs; the growth of which is much to be lamented by the diſciples of HIM who was ſo far from countenancing the ſecular merchants of the *holy temple*, that he drove them all out with a *ſcourge*.

A READER.

Mr. BARBER,

AS an *illiberal* correſpondent in your laſt paper appears to inſinuate either, that it is within "a ſhort time" ſince, the inhabitants of the town of Briſtol have emerged from a ſtate of ſuperſtition; or that a contributing to the promotion of literature there was an impropriety in their conforming to the uſual cuſtom of many other towns in America, in admitting Dramatic Exhibitions into their Meeting Houſes.

This will inform the officious ſcribbler, it is preſumed, that, while the citizens of Briſtol have no reaſon to anticipate a panegyric from his pen on their laudable ambition in diffuſing a knowledge of the ſciences, they feel *much leſs* a ſmart from the ſarcaſtic laſh of his malevolent invective; and view his obſervations as ſerving no other purpoſe, than that of exhibiting to the public a portraiture of an enthuſiaſtic mind, wonderfully inflated with ignorance and ſuperſtition.

A Friend to Literary Inſtitutions and the good Harmony of Societies.

*** *Mr. ROBERTS will perform a Number of Feats of Activity,* THIS EVENING, *at the Court Houſe, on the Tight Rope, Slack Rope, and Slack Wire.—The whole to conclude with the great Italian Shades, &c.*—Tickets at a Quarter Dollar *each, may be had of Captain* Johnſton, *Mr.* Stephen Peirce, *and the Printer hereof.*

☞ *Thoſe who have received Tickets in the Firſt Claſs of the Narraganſet St. Paul's Church Lottery on Credit, will pleaſe to make Payment as ſoon as poſſible, to enable the Managers to pay the Prizes.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER Eſq;

Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, of the State of Rhode-Iſland and Providence-Plantations.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Aſſembly, at the laſt Seſſion, paſſed the following Act, to wit:

November 3, A. D. 1792.

"WHEREAS it is the Duty of all Men, with "grateful Hearts, to offer up to Almighty GOD "Thankſgiving and Praiſe, for his great and manifold "Mercies.

"*It is therefore Voted and Reſolved*, That THURS-"DAY the TWENTY NINTH Day of this Inſtant, "*November*, be appointed to be obſerved as a Day of "public THANKSGIVING to Almighty "GOD, for all the Bleſſings beſtowed upon us; and "particularly for his ordering and governing the "Seaſons of the Year, that more than uſual of the "Fruits of the Earth; for the Continuance of Peace "and good Government; and for the proſperous Advancement and Progreſs of Freedom, Learning, "Commerce and Civilization, in the World: And "that his Excellency the Governor be hereby "requeſted to iſſue a PROCLAMATION accordingly to "this Reſolve, calling upon the Inhabitants of this "State to aſſemble themſelves together on that Day, in "their uſual Places of public Worſhip, for the Purpoſe "aforeſaid; and recommending to them to abſtain "from all unneceſſary ſecular Labour and Diverſions "on that Day."

I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit to iſſue this PROCLAMATION, to make known the aforeſaid Act, and to call upon and recommend to the Inhabitants of this State, that, abſtaining from all unneceſſary ſecular Labour and Diverſions, they obſerve the ſaid Day as a Day of public Thankſgiving to Almighty GOD, agreeably to the true Intent and Meaning of the ſaid Act.

GIVEN under my Hand, at *Providence*, this Fifth Day of *November*, in the Year of our LORD One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Two, and of Independence the Seventeenth.

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

GOD ſave the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, Nov. 12.

ENTERED. *From*

Snow Whim, Briggs, St. Croix.—Brig Katy, Barſton, New Bedford.—Schooners Barthen, Baker, Yarmouth; Maria, Sowle, Weſtport; Succeſs, Baker, Buſs-River; Sally, Lewis, Barnſtable.—Barque Betſy, Gardner, Copenhagen.—Sloops Friendſhip, Peterſon, New-York; Dolphin, Mayhury, Fishing; Hannah, Crocker, Falmouth; Hannah, Topham, Philadelphia; Sylvia, Delano, New-Bedford; Leopard, Farnum, Providence; Ranger, Lock, Pleaſant-River; Peggy, Bird, New-York; Lucy, Howland, New-Bedford; Ann, Clark, Guilfsborough; Sarah Ann, Vickery, Digaton; Laura, Sabin, Providence; Diſpatch, Mettuxen, Hartford; Aurora, Cahoone, New-York; Sally, Starbuck, Nantucket; Federal, Peale, New-Bedford.

CLEARED. *For*

Brig, Rebecca, Briggs, Bahama Iſlands; Katy, Barſton, Savannah; Greyhound, Arnold, Norfolk; Betſey, Allin, New York.—Schooner Hannah, Bowen, Hiſpaniola.—Sloops Methetable, Potter, Virginia; Reliance, Spencer, Norfolk; Apollo, Cahoone, New-York; Adventure, Dunn, Hiſpaniola; Polly, Bowen, New-York; Nancy, Hall, Norfolk; Hannah, Crocker, Cumberland; Rover, Jenkins, Do.; Ranger, Gladding, Philadelphia; Sally, Bunt, Boſton; Betſey, Hazard, Charleſton; Hannah, Vickery, New-York; Phenix, Phillips, Do.

At a TOWN-COURT held at Newport, Nov. 6, 1792.

THE Aſſize of BREAD for the enſuing Month.

	lb.	oz.
A Fourpenny Loaf ſhall weigh,	1	10
A Twopenny ditto,	0	13
A Penny Loaf, or Biſcuit,	0	6½

PELEG BARKER, jun. Council-Clerk.

Chriſt. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the firſt Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the beſt Quality, for Ship Building—or any other Uſe whatever.
Alſo,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt.

Newport, November, 1792.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

THE Public are hereby notified that the Office of the General Treaſurer of ſaid State is removed from the Houſe of the late Treaſurer, Joſeph Clarke, Eſq; to the Subſcriber's in Pelham Street, a few Doors Eaſtward of the noted Lodging Houſe kept by Mr. Thomas Townſend, in Newport, where conſtant Attendance will be given for the Deſpatch of Buſineſs every Day in the Week, except Sundays.

In Virtue of an Act paſſed by the Hon. General Aſſembly, at their Seſſion in October, A. D. 1792, the Inhabitants of the County of Newport, are requeſted to call at ſaid Office and diſcharge their Intereſt Bonds, due for Money borrowed of the State of the Emiſſion of May, A. D. 1786. Thoſe Bonds due from the Inhabitants of Providence County are ready to be delivered to John Sayles, Eſq;—Thoſe for the County of Waſhington to Eliſha R. Potter, Eſq;—Thoſe for the County of Briſtol to William Barton, Eſq;—And thoſe for the County of Kent to Jonathan Gorton, Eſq. who are ſeverally appointed by the Legiſlature to collect the ſame.

And whereas the Honorable the General Aſſembly did by their Reſolution of June, A. D. 1792, permit the Holders and Owners of the Securities iſſued by this State to bring them in to the General Treaſury; and authorized and directed the General Treaſurer to conſolidate the Paper Money Payments made thereon, (whether for the Whole or in Part of ſaid Notes) to ſpecie Value, by a Scale then at ſaid Seſſion eſtabliſhed. It appearing by an Examination into the Office of the late Treaſurer, that there are many of ſaid Securities that ſtill remain in ſaid Office, and for the Furtherance of that Juſtice contemplated by the Legiſlature, the preſent Treaſurer requeſts all Perſons owning any of ſaid Securities, whether ſurrendered in Payment of Taxes or otherwiſe, to apply themſelves, or by their legal Repreſentatives, Agent or Attornies, for the ſame, and upon due and ample Proof being made, the ſaid Securities will be delivered to their lawful Owners.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *General-Treaſurer.*

Newport, November 12th, 1792.

FOR

CHARLESTON,

(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The *SLOOP*

BETSEY,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, *Maſter*,

NOW lying at LOPEZ's Wharf.—She is well found, and has good Accommodations, and will ſail by the 17th of the preſent Month.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to the Maſter on board, or to DANIEL BROWN, in Thames-Street, next Door to Major Martin's.

Newport, Nov. 8, 1792.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims againſt the Eſtate of LYDIA BROWN, Widow, late of ſaid Tiverton, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent—Do hereby give Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of Mr. John Mancheſter, Innholder, in ſaid Tiverton, on the laſt Monday in the preſent Month, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, where thoſe who have any Demands are requeſted to attend.

LEMUEL TABER,
PHILIP GRAY.

Tiverton, Nov 2, 1792.

A cheap STORE

Of choice GOODS, *ſuitable for the approaching Seaſon, juſt opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Thoſe who may pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, ſhall be ſerved with Attention and Deſpatch, and the ſmalleſt Favours moſt gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, OB. 22, 1792.

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of SAMUEL VERNON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit their Claims to the Subſcriber; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment immediately, as the Eſtate muſt be ſettled within the Time limited by Law.

V. WIGHTMAN, *Adminiſt.*

September 3, 1792.

ALL Perſons having any Demands on the Eſtate of BERIAH BROWN, Eſq; late High Sheriff of the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and thoſe who are any Ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT,
BERIAH BROWN, } Executors.

North Kingſtown, 31ſt Auguſt, 1792.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

A gentleman of this city, during the last court, gained *nine* law-suits; they were respecting the fulfilment of contracts in the speculating way, to the amount of 90,000 dollars.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 8.

By Capt. Joseph Phillips, who arrived here on Monday last, in 21 days from Cape Francois, we learn, that the Colonial Assemblies there are abolished, and all public business done by twelve Commissioners, six of whom are white and six mulattoes; who are to continue to transact business till a new Assembly is chosen.—Times continue troublesome—the Negroes burn all in their power—produce very scarce, except coffee.

BOSTON, November 12.

The Court of *Spain* has actually declared WAR, against *France*.

There are above 40,000 French Emigrants in England, and the number increases hourly.

NEWPORT, November 12.

A South-Carolina Paper, of Nov. 1, just received, contains the following interesting Information:—"A Gentleman who came Passenger on board the Schooner Nancy, Capt. Newton, in Nine Days from Martinique, informs us, that Two Vessels had arrived there from Old France, one in 31 Days, and the other in 25 Days Passage; both of which brought corresponding Accounts to the following Purport:—That the French had been attacked by the combined Forces of Austria and Prussia, under the Command of the Duke of Brunswick; and, although the French lost about 9000 Men in the Conflict, they came off victorious, and were left in Possession of 30 Pieces of Cannon.—Our Informant adds, that he saw the French European News-Papers, containing a full Recital of the above Intelligence."

His Excellency Thomas Chittenden, Esq; is re-elected Governor of the State of Vermont—and his Honour Peter Olcott, Esq; Lieutenant-Governor.

The Army under General Wayne had not gone down the River Ohio, from Pittsburgh, on the 4th of October; the Water being so low as to prevent their Passage.

John Taylor, Esq; is elected a Senator to represent the State of Virginia in the Senate of the United States, in Room of the Hon. Richard Henry Lee, Esquire, resigned.

John Beatty, Jonathan Dayton, Abraham Clark, Elias Boudinot, and Lambert Cadwalladar, Esquires, are elected Representatives of the State of New-Jersey in the Congress of the United States.

His Excellency the Governor of Pennsylvania has issued a Proclamation, declaring W. Findley, F. A. Muhlenberg, D. Heister, W. Irvine, J. W. Kittery, T. Hartley, P. Muhlenberg, T. Fitzsimons, A. Gregg, J. Armstrong, W. Montgomery, J. Smilie, and T. Scott, Esquires, to have been duly elected and chosen Representatives of that State in the Congress of the United States.

MARRIED.]—Mr. JOHN LANGLEY, jun. to Miss BETSY BILLINGS, Daughter of Mr. Woodman Billings.

DIED]—At Lansingburgh, in the State of New-York, Mrs. ELIZBETH BRENTON, aged 75, Relict of Mr. William Brenton, formerly of this Town.

—On Monday Morning last, Miss NANCY FERGUSON, eldest Daughter of Mr. Adam Ferguson, in the 17th Year of her Age.

Mr. BARBER,

I AM so far from agreeing with the Correspondent in your last, *that the late occurrence at Bristol is a proof of the liberality of mens' minds*, that I designate it a species of modern licentiousness; the growth of which is much to be lamented by the disciples of HIM who was so far from countenancing the secular visitants of the *holy temple*, that he drove them all out with a *scourge*.

A READER.

Mr. BARBER,

AS an *illiberal* correspondent in your last paper appears to insinuate either, that it is within "a short time" since, the inhabitants of the town of Bristol have emerged from a state of superstition; or that in contributing to the promotion of literature there was an impropriety in their conforming to the usual custom of many other towns in America, in admitting Dramatic Exhibitions into their Meeting Houses.

This will inform the officious scribbler, it is presumed, that, while the citizens of Bristol have no reason to anticipate a panegyric from his pen, on their laudable ambition in diffusing a Knowledge of the sciences, they feel *much less* a smart from the alligatory lash of his malevolent invective; and view his observations as answering no other purpose, than that of exhibiting to the public a portraiture of an enthusiastic mind, wonderfully inflated with ignorance and superstition.

A Friend to Literary Institutions and the good Harmony of Societies.

*** *Mr. ROBERTS will perform a Number of Feats of Activity,* THIS EVENING, *at the Court House, on the Tight Rope, Slack Rope, and Slack Wire.—The whole to conclude with the great Italian Shades, &c.*—Tickets at a Quarter Dollar *each, may be had of Captain* John Lawton, *Mr.* Stephen Peirce, *and the Printer hereof.*

☞ *Those who have received Tickets in the First Class of the Narraganset St. Paul's Church Lottery on Credit, will please to make Payment as soon as possible, to enable the Managers to pay the Prizes.*

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

ARTHUR FENNER Esq;

Governor, Captain General, and Commander in Chief, of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the General Assembly, at the last Session, passed the following Act, to wit:

November 3, A. D. 1792.

"WHEREAS it is the Duty of all Men, with grateful Hearts, to offer up to Almighty GOD Thanksgiving and Praise, for his great and manifold Mercies.

"*It is therefore Voted and Resolved*, That THURSDAY the TWENTY NINTH Day of this Instant, *November*, be appointed to be observed as a Day of public THANKSGIVING to Almighty GOD, for all the Blessings bestowed upon us; and particularly for his so ordering and governing the Seasons of the Year, that there is Plenty of the Fruits of the Earth; for the Continuance of Peace and good Government; and for the general Advancement and Progress of Freedom, Learning, Commerce and Civilization, in the World: And that his Excellency the Governor be and he is hereby requested to issue a PROCLAMATION agreeably to this Resolve, calling upon the Inhabitants of this State to assemble themselves together on that Day, in their usual Places of public Worship, for the Purpose aforesaid; and recommending to them to abstain from all unnecessary secular Labour and Diversions on that Day."

I HAVE THEREFORE thought fit to issue this PROCLAMATION, to make known the afore-recited Act, and to call upon and recommend to the Inhabitants of this State, that, abstaining from all unnecessary secular Labour and Diversions, they observe the said Day as a Day of public Thanksgiving to Almighty GOD, agreeably to the true Intent and Meaning of the said Act.

GIVEN under my Hand, at *Providence*, this Fifth Day of *November*, in the Year of our LORD One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety-Two, and of Independence the Seventeenth.

ARTHUR FENNER.

By his Excellency's Command,

HENRY WARD, Secry.

GOD save the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Nov. 12.

ENTERED. *From*

Snow Whim, Briggs, St. Croix.——Brig Katy, Barston, New Bedford.——Schooners Bathsheba, Baker, Yarmouth; Maria, Sowle, Westport; Success, Barker, Bass-River; Sally, Lewis, Barbadoes.——Barque Betsy, Gardner, Copenhagen.——Sloops Friendship, Peterson, New-York; Dolphin, Maybury, Fishing; Hannah, Crocker, Falmouth; Hannah, Topham, Philadelphia; Sylvia, Delano, New-Bedford; Leopard, Farnum, Providence; Ranger, Lock, Pleasant-River; Peggy, Bliss, New-York; Lucy, Howland, New-Bedford; Ann, Clark, Guildsborough; Sarah Ann, Vickery, Dighton; Laura, Sabin, Providence; Dispatch, Metterew, Hartford; Aurora, Cahoone, New-York; Sally, Starbuck, Nantucket; Federal, Peale, New-Bedford.

CLEARED. *For*

Brigs Rebecca, Briggs, Bahama Islands; Katy, Barston, Savannah; Greyhound, Arnold, Norfolk; Nancy, Allin, New York.—Schooner Hannah, Townsend, Hispaniola.—Sloops Mehitable, Fuller, Virginia; Rotanna, Spencer, Norfolk; Apollo, Cahoone, New-York; Adventure, Usher, Hispaniola; Polly, Bowen, New-York; Nancy, Hill, Norfolk; Hannah, Crocker, Charleston; Raven, Jenkins, Ditto; Ranger, Gladding, Philadelphia; Sally, Burt, Boston; Betsey, Hammond, Charleston; Hannah, Vickery, New-York; Sufanna, Phillips, Ditto.

At a TOWN-COUNCIL Newport, Nov. 5, 1792.

IT is Ordered, That the ASSIZE of BREAD shall be as follows, for the present Month.

	lb.	oz.
A Fourpenny Loaf shall weigh,	1	10
A Twopenny ditto,	0	13
A Penny Loaf, or Biscuit,	0	6½

PELEG BARKER, jun. Council-Clerk.

Christ. Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA DUCK, of the first Quality,
RAVENS' DUCK,
RUSSIAN clean HEMP,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
RUSSIAN BAR-IRON, of the best Quality, for Ship Building—or any other Use whatever.
Also,—excellent BOHEA TEA, by the Chest.

Newport, November, 1792.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

THE Pubic are hereby notified that the Office of the General Treasurer of said State is removed from the House of the late Treasurer, Joseph Clarke, Esq; to the Subscriber's in Pelham Street, a few Doors Eastward of the noted Lodging House kept by Mr. Thomas Townsend, in Newport, where constant Attendance will be given for the Despatch of Business every Day in the Week, except Sundays.

In Virtue of an Act passed by the Hon. General Assembly, at their Session in October, A. D. 1792, the Inhabitants of the County of Newport, are requested to call at said Office and discharge their Interest Bonds, due for Money borrowed of the State of the Emission of May, A. D. 1786. Those Bonds due from the Inhabitants of Providence County are ready to be delivered to John Sayles, Esq;—Those for the County of Washington to Elisha R. Potter, Esq;—Those for the County of Bristol to William Barton, Esq;—And those for the County of Kent to Jonathan Gorton, Esq. who are severally appointed by the Legislature to collect the same.

And whereas the Honorable the General Assembly did by their Resolution of June, A. D. 1791, permit the Holders and Owners of the Securities issued by this State to bring them in to the General Treasury; and authorized and directed the General Treasurer to consolidate the Paper Money Payments made thereon, (whether for the Whole or in Part of said Notes) to specie Value, by a Scale then at said Session established. It appearing by an Examination into the Office of the late Treasurer, that there are many of said Securities that still remain in said Office, and for the Furtherance of that Justice contemplated by the Legislature, the present Treasurer requests all Persons owning any of said Securities, whether surrendered in Payment of Taxes or otherwise, to apply themselves, or by their legal Representatives, Agent or Attornies, for the same, and upon due and ample Proof being made, the said Securities will be delivered to their lawful Owners.

HENRY SHERBURNE, *General-Treasurer.*

Newport, November 12th, 1792.

FOR

CHARLESTON,

(SOUTH-CAROLINA)

The *SLOOP*

BETSEY,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, *Master,*

NOW lying at LOPEZ's Wharf.—She is well found, and has good Accommodations, and will sail by the 17th of the present Month.——For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board, or to DANIEL BROWN, in Thames-Street, next Door to Major Martin's.

Newport, Nov. 8, 1792.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of LYDIA BROWN, Widow, late of said Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent—Do hereby give Notice, that we shall attend that Business at the House of Mr. John Manchester, Innholder, in said Tiverton, on the last Monday in the present Month, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, where those who have any Demands are requested to attend.

LEMUEL TABER,
PHILIP GRAY.

Tiverton, Nov 2, 1792.

A cheap STORE

Of choice GOODS, *suitable for the approaching Season, just opened by*

Caleb Green,

In a new Building belonging to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; two or three Doors Northward of the Church-Lane.

☞ Those who may please to favour him with their Custom, shall be served with Attention and Despatch, and the smallest Favours most gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of SAMUEL VERNON, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their Claims to the Subscriber; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment immediately, as the Estate must be settled within the Time limited by Law.

V. WIGHTMAN, *Admin'st.*

September 3, 1792.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of BERIAH BROWN, Esq; late High Sheriff of the County of Washington, deceased, are desired to bring them in to either of us, Executors; and those who are any Ways indebted to said Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT,
BERIAH BROWN, } Executors.

North Kingstown, 31st August, 1792.

SONNET.

TO INDEPENDENCE.

SUPREME, ENCHANTING POW'R! from whose
bleſt ſource.
The *Human Mind* receives its pureſt joys;
'Tis thine, to check Oppreſſion's baleful courſe,
And ſmile indignant, on Ambition's toys.

Thy calm and open eye, alike diſdains
The Tyrant's threat and the ſmooth Flatt'rer's art;
The wealthy Sycophant in *gilded chains*,
And the *fair maſk*, that hides the *recreant heart*.

O *Nymph ador'd!* ſtill let *my* boſom ſhare
Thy conſcious joys, thy extacies divine!
Let *tinſel Glories* deck the brow of *Care*;
CONTENT and INDEPENDENCE ſhall be MINE:

So will I ſtun the baſe and little Croud;
Pity'ing the ſervile Slaves; UNPITIED BY THE PROUD.
April 10, 1792. LAURA MARIA.

To be LET,

AN ISLAND, lying in Point-Judith Pond, South-Kingſtown (called the Great-Iſland, or Mumford's Iſland) together with a ſmall Iſland, near adjoining (called Little-Comfort) both containing about 180 Acres of the beſt Land in the State, with a good Houſe and Out-Houſes thereon, now in the Poſſeſſion of THOMAS ARMSTRONG, and to be entered on the 25th of March next.——For Particulars apply to the Subſcriber,

EDWARD HAZARD.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1792.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF

ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Imported in the laſt Ships; ſuitable for all Seaſons, but more eſpecially the enſuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the loweſt Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wiſh to preſent their grateful Thanks for paſt Favours, and hope to ſerve their good Cuſtomers no leſs to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt,
Excellent Hyſon Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Rice, by the Tierce,
Window-Glaſs, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Powder, by the Quarter-Caſk.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Caſh.

☞ He will pay Caſh for any Quantity of FLAX-SEED, good Family BUTTER, and live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1792.

WILL BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tueſday the 20th of next Month, if fair Weather, if not the next fair Day,

THAT pleaſantly ſituated and well-built DWELLING HOUSE, next Weſterly on the Synagogue, the Property of the late JACOB BARNEY, jun. deceaſed.

Alſo a GARDEN LOT, containing about One Quarter of an Acre, on the Street North of the Synagogue.

Likewiſe a DWELLING-HOUSE on the Long-Wharf, adjoining the Eſtate of THOMAS WEBBER, on the Eaſt.

And a HATTER's SHOP, on the South Side of the Red Market, now occupied by PERRY WEAVER.

Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

The Sale will begin at Eleven o'Clock, at the firſt mentioned Houſe.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, } *Adminiſtrators to*
OBADIAH WILLIAMS, } *the above Eſtate.*

Newport, Oct. 29, 1792.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Philip Robinſon

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the PUBLIC,

THAT he has juſt received a pleaſing and handſome Variety of

ENGLISH, EUROPEAN & INDIA

GOODS,

Suitable to the Seaſon,

Which he aſſures them ſhall be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh, or ſundry Kinds of Country Produce.

He takes the Liberty to invite thoſe who are under the Neceſſity of purchaſing Winter Supplies, to call at his Store; where they may depend on receiving the Worth of their Money, and their Favours duly acknowledged.

LIKEWISE,

A conſtant Supply of Women's warranted and common Sroff SHOES, made in the neateſt Manner.

CASH, given at ſaid Store, for FLAXSEED and BEES-WAX, in any Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 15, 1792

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Miſtick TILE, by the Dozen,
A ſmall Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Buſhel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardſon,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Teſtaments; Pſalters; Primers; Pſalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Senſe, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the ſeveral States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Alſo, a very good Aſſortment of Iron-Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake-Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaiſe Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.
Beſt Muſtard by the Pound or Bottle.
Fine Salt Petre.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

☞ Thoſe who are poſſeſſed of Ticket Prizes in the Third Claſs, and Blanks in the Firſt Claſs, are requeſted to call and exchange them, as ſpeedily as poſſible.

TICKETS may be had of Meſſrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND and STEPHEN PIERCE, in Newport.

‡‡‡ *The FOURTH CLASS will commence drawing the* LAST MONDAY *in December next.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Coffee by the Bag of Dozen lb.
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogſhead,

Alſo two Dwelling Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient Houſe, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Alſo a row of ſmall Shops adjoining ſaid Houſe; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Buſineſs. The Pay will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer.

Likewiſe the well-known Houſe, Wharf and Store, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Buſineſs theſe many Years, and will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a ſmall Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the higheſt Price for Old Silver.

General Poſt-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, incluſively, for carrying the mails of the United States on the following poſt-roads, from the firſt day of January next, until the firſt day of June, 1794.

1. From *Boſton* to *Providence*: The mail to leave Boſton every Monday and Thurſday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive the ſame days at Providence, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Providence every Wedneſday and Saturday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive the ſame days at Boſton, by five in the afternoon.

☞ The perſons offering propoſals for this contract, are deſired alſo to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boſton and Providence three times a week—and every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) in caſe a ſtage-waggon ſhould run ſo often between thoſe two places.

2. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to *Hartford*: The mail to leave Providence every Tueſday and Friday, by ſix o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the ſame days, and at Hartford on Wedneſday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thurſday, at ſeven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the ſame days, and at Providence on Tueſday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Perſons offering propoſals for this contract, are alſo deſired to ſtate the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a ſtage-waggon ſhould run ſo often between thoſe two places.

3. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Briſtol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tueſday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by ſix in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Providence the ſame day by ſix in the evening:—Leave Providence on Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning, and, paſſing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the ſame day, by ſix in the evening:—Leave Newport the next Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day, by ten in the forenoon.

NOTE. 1. If, during the continuance of the contracts here propoſed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails ſhould become neceſſary, to preſerve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpoſe ſhall be made by the Poſtmaſter-General; ſuch arrangement not leſſening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails reſpectively, without their conſent.

2. A convenient time, not exceeding half an hour, for opening and cloſing a mail, is to be allowed at each Poſt-Office at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein ſpecified.

3. For every half-hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the ſum which the value of one trip ſhall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mails may be carried on any of the poſt-roads herein deſcribed, either in ſtage-waggons or on horſes; but when the ſtate of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the neceſſary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horſes. Every mail-ſtage muſt have in it a box, in which the mail is to be invariably carried, under lock and key.

5. News-Papers, as well as letters, are to be ſent in the mails; and if any contractor would wiſh to be authoriſed to carry news-papers, other than thoſe conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d ſection of the Poſt-Office law) he muſt, in his propoſals, ſtate the reſpective ſums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may ariſe from ſuch reſpective carriage of news-papers.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Poſtmaſter-General.*

SONNET.

TO INDEPENDENCE.

SUPREME, ENCHANTING POW'R! from whose
blest source.
The *Human Mind* receives its purest joys;
'Tis thine, to check Oppression's baleful course,
And smile indignant, on Ambition's toys.

Thy calm and open eye, alike disdains
The Tyrant's threat and the smooth Flatt'rer's art;
The wealthy Sycophant in *gilded chains*,
And the *fair mask*, that hides the *recreant heart*.

O *Nymph ador'd!* still let *my* bosom share
Thy conscious joys, thy extacies divine!
Let *tinsel Glories* deck the brow of *Care*;
CONTENT and INDEPENDENCE shall be MINE:

So will I shun the base and little Croud;
Pitying the servile Slaves; UNPITIED BY THE PROUD.
April 10, 1792. LAURA MARIA.

To be LET,

AN ISLAND, lying in Point-Judith Pond, South-Kingstown (called the Great-Island, or Mumford's Island) together with a small Island, near adjoining (called Little-Comfort) both containing about 180 Acres of the best Land in the State, with a good House and Out-Houses thereon, now in the Possession of THOMAS ARMSTRONG, and to be entered on the 25th of March next.——For Particulars apply to the Subscriber,

EDWARD HAZARD.

Newport, Nov. 3, 1792.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF
ENGLISH and *INDIA*

GOODS,

Imported in the last Ships; suitable for all Seasons, but more especially the ensuing

WINTER,

And to be had at the lowest Rate, at the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, of

Thomas Green *and* Son,

Who wish to present their grateful Thanks for past Favours, and hope to serve their good Customers no less to their Satisfaction for Time to come.

Newport, Oct. 22, 1792.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Cwt.
Rice, by the Tierce,
Window-Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship-Bread,
Powder, by the Quarter-Cask.

Any of the above, and many other Articles, at Retail, very low for Cash.

☞ He will pay Cash for any Quantity of FLAX-SEED, good Family BUTTER, and live GEESE FEATHERS.

Newport, Oct. 1, 1792.

WILL BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Tuesday the 20th of next Month, if fair Weather, if not the next fair Day,

THAT pleasantly situated and well-built DWELLING HOUSE, next Westerly on the Synagogue, the Property of the late JACOB BARNEY, jun. deceased.

Also a GARDEN LOT, containing about One Quarter of an Acre, on the Street North of the Synagogue.

Likewise a DWELLING-HOUSE on the Long-Wharf, adjoining the Estate of THOMAS WEBBER, on the East.

And a HATTER'S SHOP, on the South Side of the Red Market, now occupied by PERRY WEAVER.

Conditions will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

The Sale will begin at Eleven o'Clock, at the first mentioned House.

WILLIAM LANGLEY, } *Administrators to*
OBADIAH WILLIAMS, } *the above Estate.*

Newport, Oct. 29, 1792.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,

RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR-IRON——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Philip Robinson

Respectfully informs his Friends and the PUBLIC,

THAT he has just received a pleasing and handsome Variety of

ENGLISH, EUROPEAN & INDIA
GOODS,

Suitable to the Season,

Which he assures them shall be sold on the most reasonable Terms for Cash, or sundry Kinds of Country Produce.

He takes the Liberty to invite those who are under the Necessity of purchasing Winter Supplies, to call at his Store; where they may depend on receiving the Worth of their Money, and their Favours duly acknowledged.

LIKEWISE,

A constant Supply of Women's warranted and common Stuff SHOES, made in the neatest Manner.

CASH, given at said Store, for FLAX-SEED and BEES-WAX, in any Quantity.

Newport, Oct. 15, 1792

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

TO BE SOLD,

By J. Richardson,

BIBLES of all Sizes; Testaments; Psalters; Primers; Psalms and Hymns; Paine's Rights of Man, Common Sense, &c. Barlow's Advice to the privileged Orders in the several States of Europe; with a Variety of Books and Stationary.

Also, a very good Assortment of Iron-Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Bake-Pans, Cart, Waggon and Chaise Boxes.

Good Snuff by the Quantity or Retail.
Best Mustard by the Pound or Bottle.
Fine Salt Petre.

PROVIDENCE GREAT BRIDGE LOTTERY.

FOURTH AND LAST CLASS.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	3000 Dollars,	is	3000
2		1000	are	2000
2		500		1000
3		200		600
16		100		1600
20		50		1000
25		30		750
50		20		1000
102		8		816
2379		6		14274
2600	Prizes.			26040
5400	Blanks.		Deduction,	5960
8000	Tickets, at 4 Dollars each,			32000

☞ Prizes WITHOUT DEDUCTION will be paid on Demand.

WILLIAM LARNED,
JOHN DORRANCE,
ANDREW DEXTER,
SAMUEL SNOW. } Managers.

☞ Those who are possessed of Ticket Prizes in the Third Class, and Blanks in the First Class, are requested to call and exchange them, as speedily as possible.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. THOMAS TOWNSEND and STEPHEN PIERCE, in Newport.

‡‡‡ *The FOURTH CLASS will commence drawing the* LAST MONDAY *in December next.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Coffee by the Bag of Dozen lb.
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hogshead,

Also two Dwelling Houses, situated in different Parts of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an excellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Purchaser.

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Stores, on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSINESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

General Post-Office.

PHILADELPHIA, *Sept.* 10, 1792.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the fifteenth day of November next, inclusively, for carrying the mails of the United States on the following post-roads, from the first day of January next, until the first day of June, 1794.

1. From *Boston* to *Providence*: The mail to leave Boston every Monday and Thursday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive the same days at Providence, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive the same days at Boston, by five in the afternoon.

☞ The persons offering proposals for this contract, are desired also to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Boston and Providence three times a week—and every day in the week, (Sunday excepted) in case a stage-waggon should run so often between those two places.

2. From *Providence*, by *Norwich*, to *Hartford*: The mail to leave Providence every Tuesday and Friday, by six o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Hartford on Wednesday and Saturday, by five in the afternoon:—Returning, to leave Hartford every Monday and Thursday, at seven in the morning, arrive at Norwich the same days, and at Providence on Tuesday and Friday, by five in the afternoon.

☞ Persons offering proposals for this contract, are also desired to state the terms on which they will carry the mail between Providence and Hartford three times a week, if a stage-waggon should run so often between those two places.

3. From *New-London* to *Newport*, thence by *Bristol* and *Warren* to *Providence*, thence by *Greenwich* to *Newport*, and from *Newport* to *New-London*. The mail to leave New-London every Tuesday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and arrive at Newport the next day by six in the evening; leave Newport every Friday at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrive at Providence the same day by six in the evening:—Leave Providence on Saturday, at eight o'clock in the morning, and, passing through Greenwich, arrive at Newport the same day, by six in the evening:—Leave Newport the next Monday, at eight in the morning, and arrive at New-London the next day, by ten in the forenoon.

NOTE. 1. If, during the continuance of the contracts here proposed, any other times of arrival and departure of the mails should become necessary, to preserve a proper connection with other mails, the contractors are to conform to any arrangement which for that purpose shall be made by the Postmaster-General; such arrangement not lessening the number of hours above allowed for carrying the mails respectively, without their consent.

2. A convenient time, not exceeding half an hour, for opening and closing a mail, is to be allowed at each Post-Office at which the time of its arrival and departure is not herein specified.

3. For every half-hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor to forfeit one dollar; and for the non-performance of a trip, double the sum which the value of one trip shall bear to the value of the whole number of trips to be performed.

4. The mails may be carried on any of the post-roads herein described, either in stage-waggons or on horses; but when the state of the roads prevents travelling in waggons with the necessary expedition, the mails are to be carried on horses. Every mail-stage must have in it a box, in which the mail is to be invariably carried, under lock and key.

5. News-Papers, as well as letters, are to be sent in the mails; and if any contractor would wish to be authorized to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail (agreeably to the 22d section of the Post-Office law) he must, in his proposals, state the respective sums for which he will carry the mails *with* and *without* the emoluments which may arise from such separate carriage of news-papers.

TIMOTHY PICKERING, *Postmaster-General.*